

# ABSTRACT

Wood is modified by treating with an aqueous water  
5 repellent [I] and an emulsion water repellent [II]. The  
aqueous water repellent [I] comprises a product obtained  
through co-hydrolytic condensation of (A) an organosilicon  
compound:  $(R^1)_a(OR^2)_bSiO_{(4-a-b)/2}$  and (B) an amino-containing  
alkoxysilane:  $R^3R^4NR^5-SiR^6_n(OR^2)_{3-n}$ . The emulsion water  
10 repellent [II] is a trialkylsiloxysilicate emulsion water  
repellent obtained by polymerizing (C) an organodisiloxane:  
 $R^7_3Si-O-SiR^7_3$  and (D) a tetraalkoxysilane:  $Si(OR^7)_4$  in an  
aqueous solution containing (E) a surfactant and (F) water.  
Two stages of treatment with repellents [I] and [II] can  
15 impart water repellency, minimal water absorption and  
dimensional stability to wood.